Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

GREAT WEATHER

-- FOR --

OVERCOATS

Have you got all you want? You need different weights for different degrees of temperature. You never ought to go out when the mercury is at zero with the same overgarment that is used with the temperature forty degrees above. It dosen't cost any more to have two or three different kinds suitable for all climatic changes, in the long run. than it does to be confined to a single garment that may be too heavy for moderate weather or too light for a blizzard, and the additional comfort gained is incalculable. In other words, a medium-weight overcoat will double the life of a heavy overcoat. Lectures given on this subject in our overcoat department every minute. You can get either the lecture or overcoat, or both at the only

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

THE NEW WHEEL TRUST.

It Includes All but Two of the Factories in the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

West-How It Was Formed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 3 .- The Amer-

ican Wheel Company, which has just raised

the price of wagon and buggy wheels about

70 per cent., is a trust formed on the lines

of the Whisky Trust and the Straw-board

Trust. The inspiring promoters of the trust

acquired their knowledge of the art of com-

bination in these two trusts. For a year

or more the manufacturers in the West

have been trying to form a pool, but until

about ninety days ago were not wholly

successful. At that time several members

of the Straw-board Trust took hold of the

scheme. The first result is the increase in

prices on Monday last. There are sixteen factories in the trust and only one or two outside of it west of the Allegheny mountains. The output of all is 800,000 sets of

wheels a year, a set being four wheels, and

the increase in prices was an average of

The company is incorporated under the

Illinois law and has general offices in Chi-

Illinois law and has general offices in Chicago. Some of the leading spirits in the trust here tell with much glee how the price was raised. It was decided to do so on the first of the month, but prior thereto absolute secrecy was maintained. On Saturday the new card of prices was mailed to the trade, it being calculated that no orders at the old price could be received before Monday, the 1st, when the new prices were to go into effect, and that the intervening Sunday would enable Uncle Sam's mail service to reach the trade in the

Sam's mail service to reach the trade in the company's territory by Monday morning.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Ballot Reform to Be Discussed at the Conven-

tion Which Meets Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—Delegates from

three national organizations which have

their headquarters, and from four inde-

pendent unions will attend the convention

of the American Federation of Labor which meets in Detroit next Monday. An official

of the American Federation of Labor said

this morning: "The growth of the federa-

tion has been simply wonderful. At the

last convention we had 185 delegates, repre-

senting 650,000 people. This year we will

have 225 delegates, representing 725,000 wage-workers. The convention will this

year depart from its usual rule to discuss a

political question. A circular has been re-

ceived from President Gompers, notifying

the different organizations that one of the

subjects for discussion will be ballot reform.

The circular urges on the unions to instruct

their delegates on the subject, and points out that the safety of wage-workers lies

through the ballot and they should be the

first to propose any measures which will throw additional safeguards around the

Another matter of interest to Pittsburg

will be the election of a successor to First

Vice-president Wm. Martin, who has re-

signed. The other officers will probably be

re-elected if they desire the honor. They

Chris. Evans, Treasuer Henry Emrich.

are Vice-president P. J. McGuire, Secretary

Eight Thousand Alabama Miners Idle.

coal-miners were yesterday joined by near-

ly all the men who were at work on Mon-

day, and all the mines are idle, except

where convicts are worked or negro miners

have been secured. At the Bloston mines,

where 2,000 men are employed, the conserv-

ative element tried to get all the men to return to work yesterday, but failed, and those who worked Monday went out.

Eight thousand miners are now idle, and

the indications are that the struggle will

be a long and bitter one. Nearly half of

the furnaces in the district will go out of

blast this week, and others will follow

as soon as the stock of coke is exhausted.

The strikers are very quiet, but the leaders

say they have gone in to win. The mine

Barbers Elect Officers.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 3 .- The third

annual session of the Journeymen Barbers'

International Union, which is in session

here, to-night elected the following offi-

cers: J. C. Myers, president and secretary,

St. Paul; C. Rowdder, first vice-president,

Denver; L. H. Jones, second vice-president,

Findlay, O.; Isaac Swihart, third vice-presi-

dent, Fort Wayne; Charles E. Koontz,

fourth vice-president, Memphis, Tenn.; treasurer, Lewis Snyder, Columbus, O. Grand Rapids, Mich., and the first Tuesday in December, 1891, were fixed as the place and time of holding the next convention.

Joined Another Union.

of animated competition between green-

bottle and flint-glass prescription manu-

acturers, over two nundred blowers of the

Green Glass League have left that organi-

zation and joined the American Flint-glass-workers' Union. The demand for flint pre-

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.-In consequence

paying the advanced wages demanded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

operators remain firm and united against

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—The striking

ballot-box."

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

THE BEST LINE TO CHICAGO

The only line passing through the wonderful city of Pullman, entering Chicago via the celebrated Lake) rout, along the beautiful Michigan-avenue Boule vard, giving passengers full views of the finest residences and public buildings. Local sleepers between Indianapolis and Chicago, on the spur track at the intersection of Tennessee street. Passengers for Chicago can retire as early as 9 p. m. Those from Chicago need not arise until 8 a. m. The night trains in addition to the finest Vestibule Standard and Compartment Sleepers, also have the most comfortable Chair Cars known. The through Day Trains have elegant Parlor and Cafe Cars. All through trains are vestibuled, heated with steam from the engines, and fully supplied with all modern improvements. The popularity of the "Big 4" route to Chicago is

evinced by the wonderful patronage it receives. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices. No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

THE LINE TO CINCINNATI

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

5-Trains Daily-5

- BETWEEN -INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

DETROIT and TOLEDO

Leaving Indianapolis in the evening, by which you can secure sleeping-car accommodation, reaching these points early the following morning.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

Depart—*3:55 am †10:45 am *8:00 pm *3:30 pm

Arrive—*12:35 am †9:15 am *11:15 am †7:45 pm *10:55 pm *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken-H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

FELL DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Hon. Isaac M. Jordan, One of Cincinnati's

Best-Known Lawyers, Instantly Killed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.-Hon. Isaac M. Jordan, one of the best known members of the bar in this city, fell down the elevator in the Lincoln Inn court this morning, where his office was located, and was instantly killed. Mr. Jordan was talking with Mr. Symmes, who had just left the elevator and had his hand on the doorway, so that the boy as he went up with the cab did hot close the door entirely. Mr. Jordan, being absorbed, did not know the cab had gone up and so opened the door and steppe into the oper, betchway. His fall was from the third floor to the basement. His head was crushed and death was instantaneous. Mr. Jordan represented the Second Ohio district in Congress from 1885 to 1887 and declined a renomination. He graduated from Miami University in 1857 and shortly afterward came here, where he has been an active and successful lawyer. He leaves a widow and one son and two daughters. The courts immediately adjourned upon hearing of his tragic death.

DELMONT'S RACING STABLE.

Twenty-Eight Horses to Be Sold Under the Terms of the Late Banker's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- In compliance with the will of the late August Belmont, dated about a year ago, the executors will first sell the horses in training and the yearlings reserved by Mr. Belmont for racing, and subsequently the stallions, mares and youngeters at the brooding farm in Kentucky. The horses in training and the reserved yearlings will be sold on the nursery farm, near Babylon, Long Island, on Dec. 27, allowing ample time for buyers to make entries for the stakes of the Coney Island and New York Jockey Clubs, which close on Jan. 1. The horses to be sold number in all twenty-eight, and include Raceland, Prince Royal, St. Carlo, Magnate, Potomac, St. Charles, Masher, La Tosca, Flavia and Beauty. The yearlings, which will be two-year-olds in January, are: Alliance, Bellissma, Captive, Fidelio, Ingot, Magnolio, His Highness, Regina and Tavantella, by Ili-Used; Caliph, St. Carolus, St. Felix, St. Floriana, St. Mark and Schuylkill, by St. Blaise; King Cadmus, by Kingtisher; Demonia, by Uncas, and Victory, by Brag. Both Uncas and Brag are English sires. The stallions, mares, yearlings of 1891 and the produce of mares covered this year will be sold late in the spring of 1891.

Disputes of Horsemen. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The board of appeals of the National Trotting Association met again this morning. Dr. F. M. Clark, of Chicago, appeared before the board in an chicago, appeared before the board in an endeavor to secure action in a case wherein he was suspended for the non-payment of entry fees. He claims that he was victimized by a former driver whom he had discharged, and that the driver had fraudulently entered his horse at Jerseyville and at Terre Haute, and because he did not pay these entry fees he was suspended. The case was passed to give Dr. Clark time to draw up an application to have the matter again brought before the appeal board.

scription bottles has increased to such an extent as to cause a demand for blowers, while the corresponding dullness in green glass ware has caused the green glass houses to shut down.

Mutiny on a Training Ship.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 3.—It is rumored that all apprentice boys of the United States training station mutinied yesterday, refusing to scrub the decks when ordered, and that all were quarantined.

PENSION FEES TO BE CUT DOWN

Bill Introduced in the House to Prevent Attorneys Charging More than \$1.

Other Reforms Under Consideration That Will Save Thousands of Dollars and Stop Questionable Methods of Claim Agents.

Our Junior Senator Makes a Speech Against the Federal Election Bill.

Democrats Hold a Caucus and Decide to Filibuster - Ruling Against Indianapolis Shippers-Copyright Bill Passed.

PENSION OFFICE REFORMS.

Proposition to Cut Attorneys' Fees Down to \$1-Other Abuses to Be Remedied.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Noble has been having numerous consultations of late with members of the House committee on pensions with the view to affecting some reforms in the pension administration. There has been an outcry in several of the Eastern papers of late against alleged pension abuses, and to some extent these abuses exist, although they are not of recent origin, but are rather the outgrowth of years. As a result of the consultation, this morning Captain Belknap, of the House committee on pensions, in troduced a bill, which is approved by Secretary Noble and Commissioner Raum, cutting down the fees of pension attorneys from \$10 to \$1 in cases of increase of pension. Last month the department kept an account of the amount paid to attorneys for fees in pension cases, and the item for increase of pensions alone was \$30,000, or a payment of \$10 by each of three thousand persons in one month. It is said that the service rendered by the attorney is purely nominal, as an applicant need only send to the department a physician's certificate that he deserves an increase of pension and the department will thereupon issue an order for his examination before the local

Another abuse which is expected to be remedied is that by which applicants for pensions secure successful examination of their cases. When the result of their first examination is sent here some pension attorney gets hold of it and sends the results of the medical testimony to the applicant. If it is unfavorable he generally complains that the medical men have been unfriendly to him, and asks for an examination in another dental mental and if it is other county. This is granted, and if it is again unfavorable he asks another examagain unfavorable he asks another examination, which is granted. Those examinations are kept up each time, costing the government \$6, and in the end the applicant, with a very poor case, is able to secure some examining board which will report his case favorably. The purpose is to secure some rule or law which will cut off a claiment who has been once discredited by an examining board from securing

successive examinations. Another step is particularly directed against the Washington claim agents. There are about 30,000 people in Washington engaged in this claim business. They have been treated with every courtesy at the Pension Office, and in many cases it has been found that they took advantage of this courtesy. It is said that there are cases in which they have stolen papers from the files in order to destroy the evidence which prevented the allowance of unmeritorious claims. Some means of preventing this freedom of handling the confidential papers of the department is to be devised. It seems to be conceded that a general revision of pension rules would show a large number of unmeritorious claims. Such an investigation would be very costly, but it is thought that in the end the savings it would bring about to the government would fully warrant it. The question of having such an investigation is being considered now, and Captain Belknap said to-day that he thought the first step towards this extensive movement

would be taken during the present session. AFRAID OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

Senator Turple Argues Against the Election Bill and Condones Southern Methods,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When the election bill was taken up in the Senate to-day Mr. Turple took the floor in opposition to the measure. The substitute bill, he said. rested for its support on what was called the suppressed colored vote in the South. The returns of the elections showed an abstinence from voting-an abstinence much greater in Massachusetts and other Northern States than elsewhere. The extremists. with a meagre majority in both houses, said that this was proof enough of the suppression of the colored vote, and thereupon proceed to revolutionize the whole method of congressional elections. There had been a suppression-a suppression patent, well known, undeniable and widely prevalent. The recent census would show that in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois there were about 250,000 colored people, yet in those States no colored men had ever served as Governor or been elected to any department of the State government There had not been only no proportional division of the offices—there had been none at all. The colored man in those States had no more chance of preferment than the Roman Catholic had in New Hampshire or Great Britain a hundred years ago. The suppression of the colored vote in the South was a thing manifestly in question, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, but the suppression of the colored voter of the North was a thing without question, actual, absolute, unconditional The supremacy of the white race was not peculiar to any portion of the United States. South Carolina was not more completely under its sway than was Pennsy vania. Its supremacy was not one white more firmly established in Texas and Arkansas than in Illinois and Ohio. Much might be said of the injustice of this supremacy. It was easy to write and print aphorisms, even to give them shape of legislative formulas, that all citizens are equal Political rights as between races might be granted, defined and decreed, but political equities could only be adjusted by That action was everywhere wanting; it was everywhere withheld The supremacy of the white race had not been brought about by force or fear. It had not been wrested or seized from others, but it had been given, granted, voluntarily ceded to those deemed for the time most worthy of its possession. The man, especially the man of the White House who sought to embroil the white and black races for a purpose he could not concea and dare not avow, was guilty of an ontrage ten-fold greater than any of those he invented or described. The solution of the race problem was a process, not of abstract speculation, but of real experience. Wherever the people of the different races were living peacefully together under the same laws, members of the same body poliscription bottles has increased to such an extent as to cause a demand for blowers,

the white man and the black man. The bill was not artfully framed. Its only art was its absolute malignity. Pass this bill and the right of the people to choose their representatives, that right so precious and priceless to every lover of liberty, was lost—lost beyond recovery and beyond recall.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Turpie received the congratulations of his Democratic colleagues, and the Senate adjourned.

DEMOCRATS WILL FILIBUSTER. The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon to discuss the order of business. The chances of the passage of the election bill, if it should reach a final vote, were canvassed, and individual Senators expressed diverse opinions as to the ability of the Republican party leaders to keep their forces in line. The conclusion reached was to maintain an unalterable reached was to maintain an unalterable opposition to the passage of the bill. The minority will seize every opportunity to discuss the bill exhaustively and fairly, and to strive to amend every objectionable feature as reached in the detailed consideration of the measure, as was the case with the tariff bill. The opinion was expressed that, as the majority had not yet signified any intention to unduly restrict reasonable debate, it would be premature for the caucus to undertake the arrangement of a programme to meet the presentafor the caucus to undertake the arrangement of a programme to meet the presentation of a cloture resolution. To secure harmony of action the Democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections, which reported the bill, will take chargefof the debate and arrange the order of speaking. As to the further order of business it was decided that, as the Republican Senators had not yet completed their order, the caucus would not now undertake to formulate a programme late a programme.

AGAINST INDIANAPOLIS SHIPPERS.

Interstate-Commerce Commission Decider the Hominy Case in Favor of the Railroad. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Upon a rehearing of the case of Hervey Bates and H. Bates, jr., versus the Pennsylvania Railroad Comoany, the Interstate-commerce Commissio to-day decided that the additional evidence warrants a finding contrary to what appeared and was found in the original hearing, as the cost to the defendants, in transporting the direct products of corn, including terminal expenses properly chargeable as freight charges, between Indianapolis and scaboard points is greater on the product than on raw corn. At a former hearing it was decided that no reason was shown for a differential rate between corn and the direct products of corn, eastward, between Indianapolis and the seaboard. The difference in rate complained of was 4½ cents per hundred pounds between Indianapolis and New York, this being the proportion, according to distance, of a 5-cent differential between Chicago and New York. Since the first hearing the defendants have reduced the differential to 2½ cents per 100 duced the differential to 212 cents per 100 pounds. The complainants claimed there should be no difference. The evidence produced at the rehearing satisfied the com-mission that the former order should be vacated and that no further order should now be made.

MINOR MATTERS.

Copyright Bill Passed by the House, th

Vote Standing 139 to 95. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The House to-day passed the copyright bill. After arguments against the measure by Messrs. Springer, Peters and Kerr, and in its favor by Messrs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Farquhar, Mc-Adoo, Cummings and Butterworth, Mr. Peters of Kansas moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the committee on patents, to report it back with an amendment limiting the life of a copyright to fourteen years. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas moved to amend the instructions by instructing the committee to provide for the importation of books of foreign authors at the rate now provided by law. Lost—yeas, 95; nays. 140. Mr. Peters's motion was also lost-y. 18, 08; nae, 138. The question then recurred to the passage of the bill, and the reli-call resulted -yeas, 139; nays, 95. This was all the business transacted by the House to-day.

Mr. Owen's Immigration Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - Representative Owen of Indiana, chairman of the House committee on immigration, to-day introduced a bill making it unlawful under certain conditions for foreigners to immigrate to the United States, and imposing penalties for violations of the law. The bill practically excludes all immigrants or subjects of any foreign powers now in this country who may leave and attempt to return, who may be personally hostile to the principles of the Constitution, or who are insane or dependent for support. It also provides that no persons shall encourtisement, the importation or immigration of aliens under agreement to perform labor in the United States.

Omitted in the Enrollment. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In presenting a pe tition to the Senate, to-day, for an amendment to the tariff bill in relation to the rebate on manufactured tobacco, Mr. Allison said that the conferrees on the part of both houses had agreed to that section of the tariff bill, as the conference report would disclose, but that it had been omitted in the enrollment. He had no doubt that the matter would receive early attention.

One Cent Letter Postage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Mr. Cullom introduced in the Senate, to-day, a bill to reduce the postage on all letters for any point in the United States, and on all drop letters after July 1 next, weighing one-half ounce or less, to 1 cent, with an additional charge of 1 cent for every fraction of an ounce in

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Representative and Mrs. Owen have taken apartments at the Ebbitt for the winter.

Treasurer Huston expects his resignation to be accepted before February.

Postoffice Inspector A. C. Bearss, of Peru, located at Cincinnati, expects to leave the city to-morrow, after a long consultation with Chief Inspector Rathbone. Thomas Quill, of Indianapolis, is at the

Bruce Carr and H. M. LaFollette, who have been here a couple of days on business, left for Indianapolis this afternoon. While here they associated themselves with Messrs. Dudley, Michener and Gen. Daniel Macauley in a business enterprise. The Treasury Department to-day received offers to purchase 1,131,000 ounces of silver, and bought 321,000 ounces at prices ranging

from \$1.05.45 to \$1.05.9.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lathrop B. Kinney, to be probate judge in Sevier county. Utah (to correct error in same nomination of last session); Everett B. Sanders, to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis.; Robert H. Johnson, to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis.

Senator Cullom to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Danville, Ill. Representative Taylor, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at the market price, not to exceed \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, the 12,000,-000 ounces of silver now in the United States and hereafter to confine the monthly purchases of bullion to the domestic prod-

There has been no change in Dr. Baxter's condition since last night. He is still in a | peared. He made a specialty of physicians comatose state with no indications of re-

same laws, members of the same body politic, without any other thought that some must command and others must obey, this problem was being solved. The purpose of the national election bill, so called, was, so far as related to the South, to work and destroy this pending condition of inter-racial adjustment. It proposed not to maintain the will of the majority, but to overthrow it on the single issue of race—to make a majority of black men, because they are black; to establish a government of complexion, not of opinion. The kernel and purpose of the pending bill was that the law of the land must be suborned to set enmity between to must be suborned to set enmity between to submitting a proposition to-mornow to Mr. Stickney for the purchase of the merits.

tract as a site for stockyards and packinghouses, in heu of the present location in
Chicago. Mesers. Armour, Morris and
Swift, who have already decided to move
to Tolleston, Ind., east of Chicago, on the
shore of Lake Michigan, were not invited
to accompany the packers who went out to
examine the Lyons site.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Senator Turpie's Mother a Victim to Flames That Caught Her Clothing from a Fireplace.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., Dec. 3.-Mrs. Mary Turpie, mother of the Hon. David Turpie, was burned to death near this place to-day. She was arranging the fire in an old-fashioned fireplace, when her clothing caught fire. She was nearly ninety years of age.

VICTORY FOR WOMEN.

They Have Carried the Day and Will Be Admitted to Methodist Conferences.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The question "Shall women be admitted into the General Conference as lay-delegates," ha been submitted to the congregations of all the Methodist churches in the United States and the | Philadelphia Methodist will say to-morrow that enough of the returns have been received to show that the women have carried the day, and so far as the popular will goes, they are entitled to seats in the General Conference as lay delegates.

THE FIRST BLAST OF WINTER.

Heavy Snow-Storm in Canada and Nev York-Cold Wave in the West. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.-Chicago is just at the edge of the snow-storm. New York is getting the first snow of the season. Sidney Prince Edward Island, reports twenty-eight inches of snow; Toronto six

inches, and Rochester has four inches to its credit. The storm is moving east, with the storm center in Ohio. There is a good prospect of a heavy snow-fall in New York and the New England States. The Indians are commencing to shiver, and the threatened uprising will be postponed if the cold weather continues. At Rapids City, near the Rosebud agency,

the thermometer registers 8° above zero. Fort Sully 6° and Bismarck 2° above. The Pacific coast received a ducking yesterday,

and last night nearly two inches of rain fell at San Francisco. Sacramento had one inch of rain as its share.

Snow-Storm in the Sierra Nevada. TRUCKEE, Cal., Dec. 3.-It has stormed steadily since last night. Eighteen inches of snow has fallen here during the day, and four feet at Summit. The barometer is 22.40, being the lowest on record. It is snowing and blowing hard, from Alta to Verdi. Headlight snow-plows are running ahead of passenger trains, and rotary plows are at Blue Canyon and Truckee, ready for instant use. Snow-sheds are in perfect condition, and the trainmaster says the mountain division is more thoroughly equipped for fighting snow than ever before.

Perished in a Storm.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.-Advices from Orenburg, eastern Russia, state that the mercury suddenly fell from 3 degrees of warmth to 30 degrees of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels and thirty Kirghese who were riding across the steppes were frozen to death.

Over a Foot of Snow in New York. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.-An electric storm passed over this section this morning affecting telegraph and telephone wires so that sparks flew from the instruments. Over a foot of snow has fallen to-day.

Drank Poisoned Beer.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 3.—An unknown man was found dead in a cell at the Central station this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hanson, of No. 503 East Fifth street, were declared poisoned, but not fatally, at 3 o'clock this morning. The unknown man had drunk beer in a saloon on East Seventh street at 6 o'clock last night, where a few minutes later Mr. Hanson had purchased a can of beer, which was drunk by the family at supper. The poison is declared by Dr. Pinnell to have been in the beer, and it is thought that the unknown man died from the same effects. Detectives are now on the case. The beer was bought in Swanberg's saloon, at Seventh and Olive streets. Some of the beer has been secured for analysis. The dead man was stupefied when arrested, but was taken in as a com-mon drunk and thrown into a cell, where he died during the night. He had no medical attendance.

South Dakota Liquor Joints Must Go. HURON, S. D., Dec. 3.-A number of representative citizens of Huron held a meeting last night and declared unanimously that the saloons and liquor joints now running in violation of the State prohibition law must go. A number of letters have been received by leading temperance people advising them to leave the town or refrain from further molesting the venders of liquor, under penalty of having their property destroyed and their bodies filled with bullets. These letters have aroused the law-abiding citizens, and they propose to make it lively for the saloon men and their followers.

Forged Bills of Lading.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Sensational discoveries were made to-day at the session of the Transmissouri Freight Association. The grain-dealers of Kansas City had made application for readjustment of alleged discrimination of rates. The Missouri Pacific displayed expensive bills forged by certain grain-dealers and representatives of those of the Western lines so as to make rebates on shipments in transit appear large enough to make a very great reduction in the freight rates. The names of the roads and of the grain-dealers implicated are not given.

Got Rid of One Wife to Marry Another. ST. PAUL, Dec. 3 .- The case of Walter F. Horton, under arrest on a charge of having drowned his wife and child in the Mississippi river on the evening of Aug. 14 last, while out rowing, came up for trial yesterday. The evidence indicates that Horton planned the murder to get rid of his wife in order to be free to marry Miss Mary Van Wie, a school-teacher in this city. Sensational letters from Miss Van Wie were read in court, indicating that Horton intended to marry her in a few months.

Fight in the Oklahoma Legislature. GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 3 .- This morning.

immediately after prayer by the chaplain, Senator Brown called Mr. Frank Green, editor of the Capital, to task about a criti cism in his paper concerning the bill for the purpose of providing for the burial of Union soldiers. Blows followed, when Mr. Green jerked from his pocket a slung-shot. No serious damage was done, as the men were separated. Talk of a duel is to be heard on all sides.

Preyed on the Wealthy Only. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3. - Prof. T. M Richie, a charming conversationalist and teacher of French and German, has disapand their families, and only took the wealthy as scholars. He invariably demanded either \$30 or \$50 per month in advance, and has now left with a goodly sum, and several unpaid board-bills.

Electrical Execution Postponed.

BULLETS OR FOOD FOR INDIANS

Sycamore-of-the-Wabash Voorhees Tells the Senate the Red-Skins Are Starving.

Request for Arms from South Dakota Made the Basis of an Attack on the Administration and Its Conduct of Indian Affairs.

Issue Taken with the Hoosier by Senators Dawes, Hawley and Pierce.

Large Appropriations Asked for Army Supplies -Colonel Heyl's View of the Trouble-Troops En Route-Bazzard at Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Mr. Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported to the Senate to-day, and asked to have put upon its passage, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota. Mr. Manderson moved to amend it by also including the State of Nebraska, and he referred to the threatened uprising of the Sioux Indians on their reservation there.

Mr. Voorhees said that if the proposition

were one to issue a hundred thousand rations of food to the starving Indians it would be more consistent with Christian civilization. Major-general Miles, he said, had stated in public interviews that the Indians were driven to revoltor rebellion or into savagery by starvation, and it was in his judgment an inexplicable crime on the part of the government to stand silent by and do nothing except furnish arms to the whites. General Miles had stated to the public, as he had previously stated to him, that the Indians were being starved into hostilities and that they preferred to die fighting rather than be starved to death. He [Mr. Voorhees looked upon the policy pursued in the administration of Indian affairs as a crime revolting to man and to God. The Indians had no newspapers to make known their sufferings and privations. They had been suffering for years in silence. There was blood guiltiness somewhere in connection with it. He had intended to introduce a resolution asking for an investigation on the subject; but he had an entire respect for the committee on Indian affairs, personally and collectively, and he had no right to assume to instruct that committee. But somewhere or other there was blood guiltiness that would have to be answered for. The hostilities into which the Indians in the Northwest were being starved would result not merely in the destruction of the lives of many Indians, but of the lives of thousands of American citizens and hundreds of American soldiers. That condition of things had been brought about by a niggardly, parsimonious or dishonest dition of things had been brought about by a niggardly, parsimonious or dishonest policy—he knew not which. While he was willing that the joint resolution should pass, and that the people of the Northwestern States should be armed, he could not refrain from emphasizing the occasion by these few words. He disliked to talk; he disliked to criticise and he disliked to animadvert on anybody. But, he repeated, there was a crime somewhere in the policy of the government toward those Indians which somebody ought to answer for. He which somebody ought to answer for. He did not know what the purpose of the Indian administration was. It was, doubtless, wise. But when he had asked General Miles whether something could not be done to prevent hostilities, the General's answer was that he feared it was too late. Whether it was too late or not he was glad that his skirts were clear of any of the blood that would be shed growing out of a policy of starvation, iniquity and crime towards the Indians. The policy has been pursued to take the lands of the Indians and not pay enough for them—to keep the Indians from starving to death when dispossessed of their

Mr. Hawley said that he did not know that he had any objection to the remarks of the Senator from Indiana, except that they were perhaps a little florid and exaggerated. He, too, had been thinking, as, he presumed most American citizens had been, that 100,000 rations of food would be worth more than 100,000 ball cartridges; and he had been hoping that the time would arrive when an appropriation would be made for that purpose. An allegation had been made that the Sioux commission had made certain promises to the Indians which had been entirely disregarded by Congress, and that there had been constant irritation eyer since. It had been also said in the public press that the allowance of rations had been fixed at a certain figure long ago, and had been gradually diminished on the theory that the Indians were going over to civilization or were dying

out, whereas neither was the case,

SENATOR DAWES EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee on

Indian affairs, expressed his delight, satirically, that the Senator from Indiana had discovered the real cause of the present trouble among the Indians; because those who had lived among them and who had much to do with them, General Miles and others, were very much perplexed as to what was the cause and what was the remedy. There was a great diversity of opinion on the subject. A good deal of what the Senator from Indiana had stated was undoubtedly true. There was a large body of those Indians starving, or at least short of food; and that condition aggravated very much the feeling prevalent among them. But he very much doubted that that was the origin of the evil or that a supply of food would be the cure for it. The Indians who were starving were Indians who had been led, by a religious craze, to abandon their homes and follow the standard of their chiefs on the warpath, leaving all their sources of supply and means of support which they had hith-erto enjoyed. The difficulty with the Indians all along in the past had been the constant change of policy. Heretofore, for years, it had been impressed upon Congress that the best way to treat the Indian was to starve him into self-support, "Root, hog, or die" had been the phrase put over the door of those who administered the affairs of the Indians, and the policy had been to cut down, year by year, the rations required by treaties and to give notice to the Indians that next year they were to have only so much, and that difference must be supplied by the labor of their own hands. He thought it well to hold out every inducement to the Indians to turn from dependence on government rations and to supply their own support; and that it was well to resort to all the devices within the limits of justice and reason to induce them to do it. As to the suggestion in the public press

that the government had failed to keep the promise made to the Indians by the Sioux commission, and that General Crook, the head of that commission, was so wounded by the lack of good faith on the part of the government that he went to his grave through grief, the truth was that the commission had made two sorts of stipulation with the Indians. One of them had been written out in plain language and enacted into law by Congress, and that stipulation the commission had taken out to the Indians and asked them to accept it. The commission had no power to alter it in one iota. The Indians had had cause of complaint on account of the non-fulfillment of other agreements, and the commission had told them that it had no Albany, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Warden Brush, of Sing Sing prison, was notified by telegraph to-day by Attorney-general Tabor that the allowance of the appeal by United States District Judge Brownpin the Wood case, will operate in the nature of a stay until the United States Supreme Court either dismisses the appeal or disposes of it upon its merits.

Tulhilment of other agreement in that it had no authority as to those matters, but that it would use its influence with the government in the case. The commission had reported in writing to the Interior Department and to the President just as it had told the Indians it would do. The commission had then gone to the Indian Department with forty representative In-